

LEFT: The Lewis Baker Monument in Green Hill Cemetery. Baker was a carver who died at work in 1917. He was so well-respected, his co-workers created an exact replica of his workbench to mark his grave.

BELOW: Bedford Master Carver Frank Arena's hands.



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Vanderbilts and other prominent families.

Architects, Engineers, Builders

The display features archival drawings and plans for buildings, and engineers' drawings for machinery and equipment used in quarrying and milling from the early 1900s to the present.

The Indiana Experience

In this portion of the exhibit, Lawrence County stone workers and their families describe their lives and experiences.

The Artist Looks at Limestone

Inspired by limestone skyscrapers, America's artists and graphic designers immortalized the New York and Chicago cityscapes of the 1920s and 1930s.

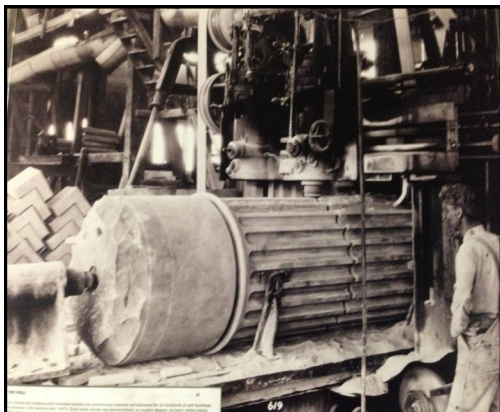
Preserving America's Limestone Heritage

"What is Past is Prologue" commemorates the distinguished legacy of Indiana limestone to the nation's architectural landmarks across America.

Exhibit Hours

- 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Monday-Friday.
- Admission is free.

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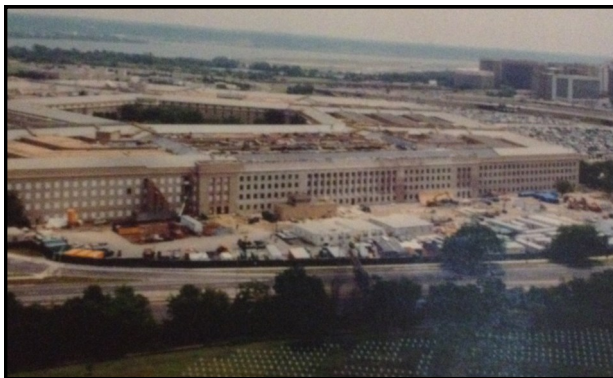
LEFT: Lathe turning architectural columns and balusters in a Bedford stone mill in the early to mid-1900s.

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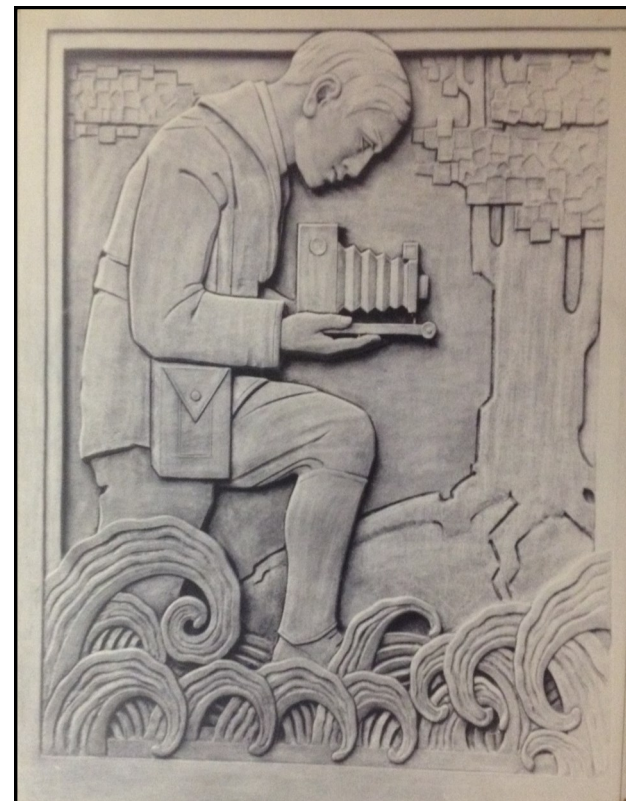
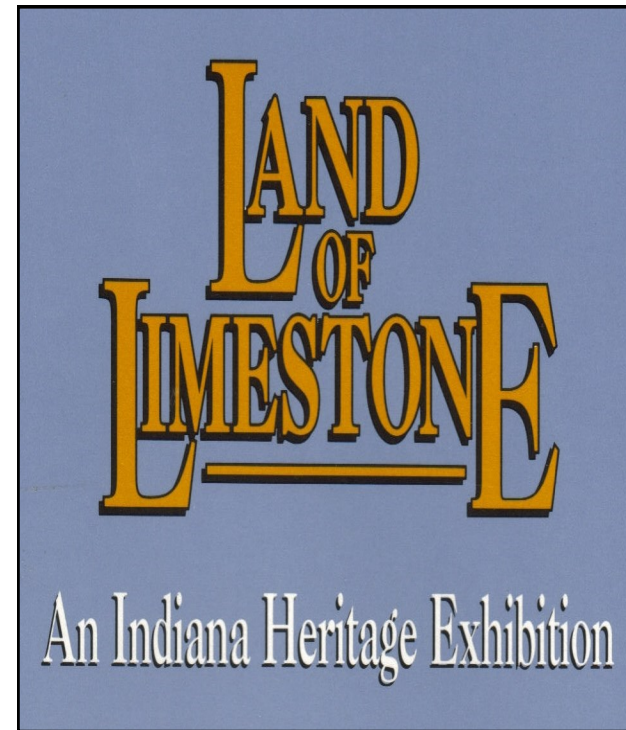
ABOVE: The Pentagon in Arlington County, Va, after the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001. Five floors of three separate buildings — a fifth-mile long, comprising office space, hallways, and restrooms — required total reconstruction.

BELOW: The completed "Phoenix Project" from an aerial view on June 30, 2002. The original ground-breaking for the structure was Sept. 11, 1941.



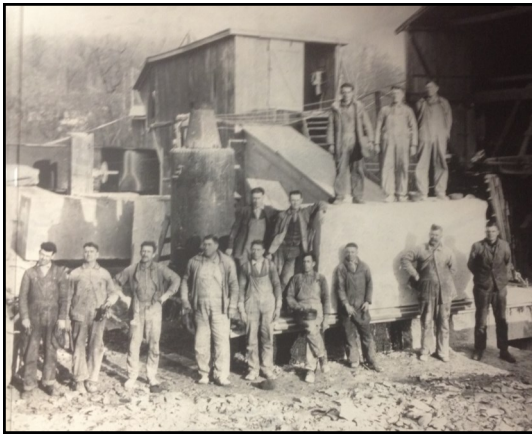
Land of Limestone Museum

Housed within
StoneGate Arts & Education Center
 405 I St., Bedford, IN 47421
 Phone: (812) 279-8126
 Fax: (812) 275-6210
 Hours: 8 a.m.-4 p.m., Monday-Friday
 Admission: Free



Land of Limestone

An Indiana Heritage Exhibition



ABOVE: J.P. Fault mill hands working on limestone for the Newport, RI, Episcopal Church. Fault Mill was destroyed by fire in 1936.

Housed in a 1926 Bedford limestone building listed in the National and Indiana Registries of Historic Places, the Land of Limestone Museum brings to life the people, events and history surrounding Lawrence County's famous natural resource, limestone.

Limestone has been quarried in this part of southern Indiana since the mid-19th century, and has been used to build and embellish America's most distinguished architectural landmarks.

More than 200 archival and architectural photographs, historical news accounts, official records and documents recreate the development of a rural 19th century Indiana county seat into a teeming industrial center for a growing America by the early 1900s.

Stone People

The "Stone People" portion of the exhibit recalls in interviews the sense of immortality experienced by the men and women of Lawrence County's famous quar-



LEFT: Bedford carvers created a life-sized statue of Washington Crossing the Delaware, which was presented by the citizens of Bedford to the Washington Crossing Foundation of Pennsylvania in 1976.

RIGHT: The Frederick W. Vanderbilt Mansion, "Hyde Park," sits amid 200 acres in Hyde Park, N.Y., and was constructed from Bedford limestone.



ries and mills, spanning the 1900s, 1920s and 1930s, as participants in building America's cathedrals, skyscrapers, state capitols, national shrines and corporate centers.

The Quarries Open: 1830 to Early 1900s

Tools, murals, maps, fossils, architects' drawings, examples by American artists of work inspired by Bedford limestone architecture highlight the story of this unique southern Indiana landscape and the romance of the quarries with names like "Dark Hollow," "Empire Quarry" and "Eureka."

A quiet rural seat transformed into a teeming industrial center employing thousands by 1910. Early Hoosier workers were joined by stone workers from Italy, Germany, England and Ireland in the quarries and mills.

Bringing Up the Stone: Then and Now

Archival and contemporary photographs depict quarrying and mill operations from the early 1900s to the present day – from building with solid limestone blocks to stone veneers.

Bedford Builds a Nation

More than 30 notable architectural landmarks are depicted in a mural wall of outstanding architectural photographs dating from the late 1800s to the present. Among those are the Washington National Cathedral, the Empire State Building, The



CLOCKWISE, TOP: Bedford's Ingalls Stone Mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1918.

BELOW RIGHT: Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Indianapolis, 1901. CENTER: Capping a column at St. Louis Civil Courthouse, 1920s.

LEFT: Grand Central Station Clock Group, New York City, 1913.



Biltmore, the American United Life Tower, Rockefeller Center, the U.S. Archives, the Chicago Museum of Science & Industry, the Chicago Tribune Tower, Grand Central Station and the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The Bones of the Earth

Indiana Geological Survey color maps, scenic murals and fossil samples demonstrate the way in which Lawrence County's famous limestone deposits formed.

Cutters, Carvers, Quarriers

A series of historic images by various Indiana photographers spanning approximately 70 years illustrate the work of artisans, laborers, skilled tradesmen and owners of Bedford's quarries and mills.

Gardens of Stone

The exhibit features memorials and cemetery sculptures, including Bedford's historic Green Hill Cemetery, founded in 1883, and work commissioned by the Astors,

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